Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9479. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1782.

This Day is published,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
In four Volumes Duodecimo, price only 14 s. neatly bound,

AN ESSAY ON UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

And the MANNERS and SPIRIT of NATIONS,
From CHARLEMAGNE to LEWIS XIV.
With a Supplement, carrying down the History to the Peace of Verſailles.
Written in French by Mr. De VOLTAIRE,
And tranſlated into Engliſh, with Notes and Chronological Tables,
BY MR HUGHES.
A NEW EDITION, improved.

N. B. This new edition, in four volumes of Voltaire's moſt valuable and entertaining work, contains the whole of the London edition, in ſix volumes, price 18 s.

At W. Creech's ſhop, may alſo be had, this day publiſhed,
Price only 8 s. bound,

C. CORNELII TACITI OPERA,

Juxta Editionem.
GABRIELIS BROTIER.

N. B. The Paris edition of this book in Quarto is ſold at 4 l. 4 s.

Juſt publiſhed,
And Sold by W. GORDON, Parliament-Square,
Ornamented with a Frontiſpiece and Vignette, deſigned by Stothard and engraved by Trotter,

R I M E S,

BY Mr PINKERTON.
SECOND EDITION.

TWO DITHYRAMBIC ODES on Enthuſiaſm and Laughter, by the ſame Author, price 6 d.

☞ At Mr Gordon's Shop, the SALE OF BOOKS continues, conſiſting of many ſcarce books in Divinity, Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic, Antiquities, &c.

Catalogues to be had at 6 d. which will be diſcounted out of the purchaſe.

IF JOHN YOUNG, late of the Pariſh of Stevenſton, preſbytery of Irvine, be in life, and will enquire at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, near the Royal Exchange, London, for a Mr W. S. or the Publiſher of this paper, he will hear of ſomething to his advantage.

BELTONFORD CLUB

IS to meet at the Blue Bell, Haddington, on Monday firſt, the 3d of June.——Dinner on the table at three o'clock.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE.

Edinburgh, May 28. 1782.

THE Court of Directors of the Britiſh Linen Company give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors is to be held here on Monday the 3d day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of their charter.

JAMESON AND PATON,

HARD SOAP BOILERS IN LEITH,

TAKE this method to inform their Friends and the Public, that they continue to carry on their manufactory of Hard Soap and Candles in all its branches, at their large and convenient work, head of the Sherriff-brae, Leith; and beg that their friends will take notice, that their former work, now poſſeſſed by Mr Neilſon, *they left* ſome years ago.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Mr HERON's TAVERN, Glaſgow, on Wedneſday the 5th day of June next, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

154 Hogſheads, 32 Tierces, 56 Barrels } SUGAR; | 55 Caſks COFFEE; 10 Caſks COCOA;—and 3 Bags COTTON;

Imported this month by the KATTIE, Captain M'Lenahan, from St Lucia.

The ſugar to be put up in ſmall lots, and four months credit to be given.

For particulars, apply to Richard Marſhall, and Company, Glaſgow.

Glaſgow, 22d May 1782.

WRIGHT's OLD STATE LOTTERY OFFICE,

Facing the King's Mews, Charing-Croſs, London.

TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES, in the preſent State Lottery of Ireland, are now ſelling on the very loweſt terms.—This lottery will be drawn by his Majeſty's commiſſioners, the ſame as in London; and the prizes will be paid in full, agreeable to act of Parliament, bearing 9 ¼ l. per cent. Engliſh, which makes is ſuperior to any former Iriſh lottery by more than 20 per cent. Tickets are divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths.

PRESENT PRICE:
Ticket, 5 l. 17 s.

Half,	L. 3 3 0	Eighth,	L. 0 17 6
Quarter,	1 11 6	Sixteenth,	0 9 0

This office has been remarkable for ſelling and ſharing many capital prizes, particularly in the two laſt lotteries, one 20,000 l. one 10,000 l. two 5000 l. one 3000 l. (as being firſt drawn) three 2000 l. five 1000 l. and ten 500 l. And likewiſe a 10,000 l. laſt Iriſh Lottery, divided into chances.

Mr WRIGHT's PLAN OF CHANCES,

Which has been ſo highly approved of by the Public at large, being calculated on the moſt liberal plan for adventurers which can be offered; and thoſe chances will be paid full Engliſh money as ſoon as drawn, without any deduction whatever, viz.

CHANCES *which contain* TWENTY NUMBERS, *for* ONE GUINEA.

L.	s.		L.
400	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	10,000
200	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	5,000
100	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	2,000
50	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	1,000
50	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	400
25	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	100
25	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	50
10	0	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	20
1	1	if the firſt-drawn Number in the twenty is	10
100	0	if the ſame as the firſt drawn on the firſt day.	
250	0	if either of the twenty numbers is the laſt drawn.	

CHANCES *alſo of* ONE GUINEA, which exclude the 10 l. prizes.

L.	L.	L.	L.
If a Prize of 10,500	— 1400	If a Prize of 50	— 8
If a Prize of 5,000	— 700	If a Prize of 20	— 6
If a Prize of 2,000	— 300	If firſt-drawn	— 150
If a Prize of 1,000	— 150	If firſt-drawn 10th day	75
If a Prize of 500	— 75	If firſt-drawn 25th day	75
If a Prize of 100	— 16	If laſt drawn	— 150

On the above chances may be had, halves at 10 s. 6 d. and quarters at 5 s. 6 d. with a juſt proportion of benefits.

Tickets regiſtered at 6 d. per number, and the earlieſt account ſent to any part of the kingdom.—The Lottery begins drawing the 24th day of June.

Orders are taken in for tickets and ſhares, and chances, may be had (with ſcheme of the whole gratis) of Patrick Anderſton bookſeller, Edinburgh; William Anderſon, Stirling; John Gillies, Perth; Joſeph Taylor, Aberdeen; James Imlach, Banff; and John Macpherſon, Inverneſs.

During the drawing, a particular expreſs will arrive at this office, with an account of each day's drawing.

COUNTY OF MORAY.

AT a full Meeting of the Gentlemen and Freeholders of the county of Moray, held at Elgin the 4th of May inſtant, called for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, the preſent ſtate of the repreſentation of the people in Parliament, the Meeting came to the following unanimous reſolutions:

I. That the preſent mode of creating nominal and fictitious qualifications for voting at elections for members of Parliament is alarming and unconſtitutional, and ſubject to the greateſt abuſes.

II. That this Meeting will uſe every endeavour in their power to obtain a correction of ſuch abuſes, by purſuing every legal meaſure for putting elections of members of Parliament for this part of the kingdom upon a conſtitutional and equal footing.

III. That for this purpoſe Sir James Grant of Grant, Baronet, and Francis Ruſſel of Weſtfield, Eſq; advocate, be a committee of this meeting, to meet at Edinburgh, and correſpond and concur with the other counties of Scotland, and otherwiſe, without delay, to purſue in name, and at the expence of this meeting, ſuch meaſures as to them may appear moſt conducive to this end.

IV. That in hopes, and with a perſuaſion of inducing the other counties of Scotland, (many of whom, like us, muſt have felt, and all of whom muſt be ſenſible of the weight of Ariſtocratical influence,) to join in this exertion for emancipation, the Meeting appoint their Preſes to ſign theſe their reſolutions, and to order the ſame to be publiſhed in the Edinburgh news papers.

LEWIS DUFF, Preſes.

DESERTED on the 22d May 1782, from the South Fencible Regiment, Edinburgh Caſtle,

JOHN BROWN, aged thirty years, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, marked with the ſmall pox, ſhort brown hair, enliſted an armourer to the regiment, had on a green mixed coat, white ſtocking waiſtcoat, and black ſtocking breeches, by trade a gunſmith and ſword-cutler; ſaid he was born in Berwick-upon-Tweed, but ſuppoſed to be born further ſouth, and there is ſtrong reaſon to believe him a deſerter either from the navy or ſome other regiment.

As he has deſerted ſince the date of his Majeſty's proclamation, he will not be entitled to his Majeſty's pardon.—Three Guineas Reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, will be given to any perſon who ſhall apprehend the above deſerter, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, by applying to the Commanding Officer of the above regiment in Edinburgh Caſtle.

DALKEITH TURNPIKE ROADS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is to be a Meeting of the Truſtees for the Turnpike Roads in the diſtrict of Dalkeith, upon Saturday next the firſt of June 1782, at twelve o'clock mid-day preciſely, within the houſe of Mrs Johnſton vintner in Dalkeith, and is requeſted, that all the truſtees will pleaſe attend.

An Undertaker for repairing Highways wanted.

THE Truſtees for the Turnpike-roads of Corſtorphine Diſtrict in the county of Edinburgh propoſe to contract with any proper man ſkilled in making and repairing high-ways, for repairing and keeping in repair the radical roads of the ſaid diſtrict, from Whitehouſe Toll-bar, near Edinburgh, to the diviſion of the road weſt of Corſtorphine, and from thence both branches to the extremity of the county, and the road through Cramond Muir, conſiſting in all of about twelve meaſured miles.

Any perſon inclining to contract for ſufficiently repairing and keeping the ſaid roads in repair for a certain number of years, will pleaſe give in their propoſals to Thomas Battray writer in Edinburgh, clerk to the ſaid Truſtees, betwixt and the 19th day of June next, ſpecifying the period of years or time for which they would chuſe to contract, the yearly ſum which they demand, which could be paid them monthly or quarterly as they chuſed, and the ſecurity they propoſed to the Truſtees for the punctual performance of their part of the contract. And, by attending a Meeting of the Truſtees, to be held in John's Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 19th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, they will receive an anſwer to their propoſals, but which are required to be lodged in the clerk's hands previous to the Meeting.

TO RUN THROUGH IN ONE DAY,
The EDINBURGH and CARLISLE DILIGENCE,
Being a large and commodious Carriage, that holds three Paſſengers eaſily,

CONTINUES to ſet out from JOHN CAMERON's, White-Hart Inn, Graſs-market, Edinburgh, by way of Moffat, as uſual, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Mr William How's, Buſh-Inn, Carliſle, early the ſame evenings; each paſſenger to pay 1 l. 6 s. 6 d. and to be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; all above to pay three-halfpence per lib. Uptake paſſengers to pay 3 ½ d. per mile. Good convenience for boxes, parcels, &c. which will be regularly entered, and carefully delivered on arrival. Carriage of goods the whole diſtance three-halfpence per lib. ſmall parcels of 7 lib. and under, one ſhilling each. The Proprietors will not be accountable for valuable papers, caſh, jewels, or plate; and thoſe who ſend goods muſt obſerve to pack them in ſuch a manner as to undergo the friction of the carriage, as the Proprietors will not be anſwerable for damages.

A DILIGENCE ſets out every day for London, from the Buſh-Inn, Carliſle, (Saturdays excepted,) where three ſeats are reſerved, till the arrival of the Edinburgh Diligence, and arrives at the Croſs-Keys, Wood-ſtreet, in three days, by way of Leeds, Wakefield, Barnſley, Sheffield, &c.

N. B. There are no other carriages but the above connected with the under-mentioned places, viz. Preſton, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.;—Wakefield, Barnſley, Sheffield, Cheſterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Loughborough, Leiceſter, Harborough, Northampton, Derby, Burton, Litchfield, Birmingham, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Briſtol, Bath, Exeter, and Plymouth.

Fare from Edinburgh to Carliſle, as above,	L. 1	6	6
From Carliſle to London,	2	11	0
In all	L. 3	17	6

The Edinburgh and Carliſle Fly ſets out on the mornings of the foreſaid days from the Buſh-Inn, Carliſle, and arrives at Edinburgh early the ſame evenings.

The Dumfries, Glaſgow, and Stirling Flys, ſet out from the ſaid White-Hart Inn as uſual.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTWITHSTANDING of repeated advertiſements in the newſpapers, ſeveral of the creditors of the deceaſed Mr JAMES STEWART, writer to the ſignet, have not yet produced their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity thereof, by which means the truſtee has been prevented from dividing the funds. They are therefore again deſired to lodge their papers immediately, either with Mr David Ruſſell accomptant, the truſtee, or James Walker writer to the ſignet; with certification, that ſuch of the creditors as neglect to comply with this intimation between and the 12th June next, will be deprived of any ſhare in the diviſion. Not to be repeated.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTWITHSTANDING of repeated advertiſements in the newſpapers, ſeveral of the creditors of the deceaſed Mr JOHN HOPE merchant in Edinburgh, have not yet produced their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity thereof, by which means the truſtee has been prevented from dividing the funds. They are therefore again deſired immediately to lodge their papers either with Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, the truſtee, or David Wemyſs, at Mr Walker's writer to the ſignet; with certification, that ſuch of the creditors as neglect to comply with this intimation between and the 12th June next, will be deprived of any ſhare in the diviſion. Not to be repeated.

ABSTRACT *of the* DEBATE *in the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *on Saturday laſt, on the* ADDRESS *to his* MAJESTY.

The two propoſed Addreſſes being read.

The Rev. *Dr* WALKER *at Moffat* got up, and obſerved, that there were two Addreſſes before the Houſe for their conſideration; the one drawn up by *Profeſſor* Hill, congratulating his Majeſty on the late ſucceſſes of his arms; the other propoſed by Mr Porteous, the only congratulating the Sovereign on that occaſion, but taking no notice of the preſent ſituation of public affairs, particularly the late change of Miniſtry, of which it expreſſed the moſt hearty approbation, on account of their conſtitutional principles, and their poſſeſſing the confidence of the people. He ſaid, as Mr Hill's addreſs was firſt propoſed, was approved of by the Committee of Overtures, reported by them accordingly, and beſides accorded with his own private ſentiments, he would humbly move that this firſt addreſs ſhould be adopted by the Aſſembly.

Mr PORTEOUS *at Glaſgow* having next roſe, ſet out with obſerving, that his ſituation, on this occaſion, was very particular. He was the framer of what is called the *ſecond* addreſs. He therefore thought himſelf called upon to riſe more early in the debate, than, perhaps, he ſhould otherwiſe have done. He ſaid, he was at all times ready to pay due reſpect to the Honourable Elders of the Church; but that, however Honourable or Right Honourable ſome of them might be, he never could conſider them, when in that Houſe, but as helps to the clergy; and that he found addreſſes to the Throne were generally, if not always, moved by clergymen. He ſaid, his ſentiments reſpecting public affairs had never changed. He entertained a very high opinion of the members of the new Adminiſtration, and indulged the hope, that, under their auſpices, the kingdom would be reſtored to its ancient ſplendor; and that even a relaxation from the yoke of patronage might be expected from ſuch friends to the liberties of the people.

Mr FERGUSON *of Craigdarroch* having ſeconded the motion, thought it incumbent upon him then to give his reaſons.

The addreſs reported by the Committee, he ſaid, met with his moſt hearty concurrence, as it held forth the ſentiments of loyalty and attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and government, which he was certain this Venerable Aſſembly would manifeſt on all occaſions. He very much diſapproved of the addreſs propoſed by Mr Porteous, becauſe it contained ſentiments, and pointed at particular circumſtances reſpecting the political ſituation of this country, which, in his opinion, were highly improper to be introduced into an addreſs from the national Aſſembly of this Church. No member of that Houſe could more heartily concur in the meaſure of approaching the Throne, with an addreſs expreſſive of thanks to Providence for paſt events, and ſupplicating the future interpoſition of Providence in favour of this nation. He could, however, by no means approve of ſo unconſtitutional and unprecedented a meaſure, as to give his ſanction to an addreſs, wherein the late change of his Majeſty's Miniſters was at all taken notice of. The General Aſſembly had, on various occaſions, addreſſed their Sovereign; yet the records of it did not afford an inſtance of their having taken any notice of the King's changing his ſervants, though that had frequently occurred. He wiſhed the preſent Miniſters of this nation much ſucceſs, and hoped, by their abilities and activity, they would render it the moſt eſſential ſervices, but had no idea that they were yet entitled to ſuch encomiums as the propoſed addreſs beſtowed upon them; nor that the late Miniſters merited ſuch reflections as it evidently inſinuated againſt them, even if topics of that nature had been proper to introduce into an addreſs from the national Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Honourable Mr HENRY ERSKINE roſe next. He began with obſerving, that, as he had ſeconded Mr Porteous's motion, he conſidered himſelf called on to riſe early in the debate, in order to explain thoſe motives which induced him to give that addreſs preferred by that reverend gentleman the preference to one which had been tranſmitted as the report of the Committee. He ſaid, it was a remarkable circumſtance, perhaps not paralleled in the hiſtory of the world, that it ſhould have been the fate of one at his years to have ſeen a greater ſeries of remarkable and important public events than, perhaps, ever occurred within the lifetime of any individual. When he firſt ſet out in life, a moſt beautiful proſpect lay before his eyes. He ſaw his native country juſt on the eve of finiſhing, by an honourable peace, the moſt ſucceſsful and glorious war ſhe had ever waged. Her fleets rode triumphant in every ſea. In every field her armies lay red with conqueſt. The moſt important poſſeſſions of France had been added to the empire. She was feared and honoured abroad; ſhe was flouriſhing and happy at home. That thus looked the political hemiſphere in the morning of his days. Before his noon was yet arrived, he had lived to ſee the ſcene completely reverſed. He had ſeen the nation involved in a war with her own Colonies, and, in conſequence thereof, in hoſtilities with the three greateſt maritime ſtates of Europe. He had ſeen thoſe Colonies ſeparated from the mother country: Some of our moſt valuable iſlands conquered, our armies captured, and our fleets no longer triumphant on the main, no longer the terror of the world. That he boaſted no political knowledge; and in acts alledged as much as any man the dependence of all human events on the hand of an all-ruling Providence: But that he was not ſo ſuperſtitious on the one hand, nor ſo ignorant on the other, as, when he ſaw events of ſo extraordinary a nature, a reverſe of national fortune, almoſt unparalleled in hiſtory, not to look up to the meaſures which had been taken, and the men by whoſe advice they were purſued, as in ſome degree the cauſe of thoſe calamities. This, however, was a painful enquiry; and though he had no heſitation of declaring freely his ſentiments of thoſe men and thoſe meaſures, with which, indeed, every member of the Houſe who knew him had been long acquainted, yet he was deſirous, in an aſſembly of this nature, to ſay no more than he thought neceſſary to vindicate the opinion he meant to deliver. He then proceeded to obſerve, that whatever gentlemen might think of the abilities, principles, or conduct of the late Miniſters; however opinion might bias ſome, or attachment prejudice others; one thing muſt, on all hands, be admitted, that the former Adminiſtration had been unſucceſsful; that whether they had been innocent or blameworthy, the confidence of the people had left them, and the nation was on the point of periſhing in their hands, when that glorious and important change of men and meaſures took place, which it was one object of the addreſs he ſupported to expreſs our approbation of. That he could not, therefore, conceive, how the preſent motion, worded as it was, ſhould fail to accord with the ſentiments of every man within the Houſe. Thoſe who thought as he did, of whom he knew there were many, could have no objection to it; but that it was too feeble to expreſs their feelings on this occaſion. Thoſe who thought that the late Adminiſtration had acted with the greateſt political wiſdom, (if any ſuch could be found) could not ſurely but be ſatisfied, that new meaſures had been adopted to ſave this ſinking empire, when former meaſures had been found ineffectual; and as new men were of conſequence neceſſary, they could not ſurely but be ſatisfied, that his Majeſty had called into office the very fitteſt men that were to be found, to take the helm of affairs in ſuch dangerous times. For his part, when addreſſing the Crown on the preſent ſtate of public affairs, the expreſs purpoſe of the remit to the Committee, he could not, conſiſtent with what he owed to God, his Sovereign, and his country, confine his congratulations to the late ſucceſſes, however important. That no man viewed their importance in a higher light than he did; none could more cordially congratulate his Majeſty on the happy event. But the change which his Majeſty, in compliance with the wiſhes of his people, had made in his Councils, and the advantages likely to be derived from the abilities of men of the higheſt abilities and political knowledge, backed by the love and confidence of their fellow-citizens, ſtood, in his apprehenſion, ſo much higher in the ſcale of public events than any victories the moſt glorious or important, could poſſibly do, that he thought it to be ſilent altogether on the latter, while we were ſo ſanguine on the former, was not only inconſiſtent with the nature of the addreſs the

from his people, and muſt render his name dear to every true lover of his country to the laſt ſyllable of recorded time,—an indifference, in which he was reſolved, not even in appearance, to concur.

Mr *Erſkine* then went on to take notice, that the laſt ſpeaker had confined his objection to the ſecond addreſs merely to its being improper for the Aſſembly to meddle with politics, or to addreſs on any meaſures in which the intereſts of the Church was not immediately concerned: That, for his part, he conſidered it to be one of the moſt valuable privileges which our free conſtitution ſecured to us, that every body of men, civil or eccleſiaſtical, were entitled to approach the throne with their opinions on every ſubject in which the intereſt of the nation was concerned. The intereſt of the whole could not but be the intereſt of a part. If the Empire periſhed, could the Church continue to ſtand? That he ſhould indeed think it improper for the Aſſembly to preſume to dictate meaſures to the Sovereign by petition, or to object to his meaſures by remonſtrances. But where meaſures have been already taken, which, in their apprehenſion, are of the higheſt importance to the public welfare, he thought them not only entitled, but called on by the ſtrongeſt of all duties, to teſtify, by loyal and dutiful addreſſes, their ſatisfaction in thoſe meaſures, and thus to do every thing in their power to ſtrengthen the hands of Government. He then expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, that any gentleman could expreſs a doubt of the propriety of ſuch addreſſes, when the records of the Aſſembly furniſhed ſo many inſtances of them; addreſſes, in which public meaſures were directly approved of; in which the Church had no other concern than as a part of the people; and the higheſt compliments, both directly and indirectly, paid to his Majeſty's ſervants employed in carrying thoſe meaſures into execution. Of this, he ſaid, the repeated addreſſes in approbation of the American war, were ſtriking inſtances; and that he ſhould hold it not a little unbecoming the Chriſtian ſpirit of this Aſſembly, if, after having, by their addreſſes year after year, whetted the ſword againſt their fellow-citizens, they ſhould ſhelter themſelves, under a pretended delicacy, from expreſſing their approbation of meaſures full of wiſdom, founded on conſtitutional principles, and tending to peace.—Mr Erſkine then proceeded to read from the record of the Court, the addreſs of the General Aſſembly in 1776, which he contended, in direct terms, approved of the appointment of Commiſſioners to treat with America, and of the perſons appointed to that high truſt. He applauded the Aſſembly for their conduct in this reſpect; and uſed much argument to ſhow, that he was not deſiring them to go a jot farther in the preſent caſe. After offering, if called on, to point out from the record, various other inſtances of the Aſſembly's addreſſing in approbation, not only of particular meaſures, but of particular men, he drew this concluſion, that however gentlemen might pretend an extraordinary delicacy on the ſubject of addreſſing, for the purpoſe of trimming between two parties, he was confident, that the public would give them no credit for ſuch affected delicacy on ſuch an occaſion; an occaſion, the extraordinary nature of which ſet it as much above all rule, as it was beyond all parallel. Had they never addreſſed before, now would have been the time to begin. Accuſtomed as they were to addreſs, on occaſions not to be compared to the preſent in any one reſpect, to confine the preſent addreſs on public affairs to a mere congratulation on a victory, when events ſo much more glorious challenged their attention, was to effect to deny their countenance to thoſe meaſures which their Sovereign, with a degree of paternal affection for his people, which words were too weak to praiſe as it deſerved, had graciouſly adopted for the ſalvation of this empire, and for the reſtoration of peace, ſecurity, and happineſs to his people. He next adverted to the particular paſſage of the ſecond addreſs objected to by the ſupporters of the firſt, and inſiſted, *1ſt*, That the meaſures it applauded deſerved every encomium beſtowed upon them, and he called on any gentleman to ſay to which of them it was he objected.—He contended that the deſcription it gave of the men employed was equally beyond cavil—Who was there in that houſe that would diſpute the abilities of the miniſters on which his Majeſty's choice had fallen, or deny that they had the confidence of the people? For evidence of this, he would not reſort to the private opinions, however general, or however expreſſed. The voice of the people declared by their repreſentatives in Parliament, had called the preſent miniſters into office.—Who then would ſay they came not in with the confidence of the people? and if they once had that confidence, would gentlemen ſay they had loſt it? or which of all theſe noble and patriotic meaſures that had followed their appointment, would they fix on as the cauſe of that ſudden and extraordinary change? From the characters of the miniſters, he then proceeded to the flattering hopes expreſſed in the addreſs he ſupported, from the adopting ſuch meaſures, the employing ſuch men; and inſiſted that as no man could refuſe to vote that addreſs without diſapproving the meaſures it approved, and contradicting the voice of the people, and diſclaiming the hopes that now glowed in every true Britiſh boſom. He concluded with ſaying, that however ſanguine he was in ſupporting that addreſs, he would conſole himſelf, ſhould it be loſt, by the ſatisfaction he felt on having this opportunity in public, of declaring ſentiments he had never failed to expreſs in private, long before there was a proſpect of this happy change; and that he had it in his power, along with thoſe who might adhere to him, to enter his diſſent, and to ſhow to all the world, by publiſhing the reaſons with which he would ſupport it, and the names of thoſe who ſhould adhere to it, that he and they were real friends to their King and his miniſters, to their country, and our glorious conſtitution, and men who were not afraid to give the moſt public and decided teſtimony of their ſentiments and feelings on this important occaſion.

Profeſſor HILL *of St Andrews* ſet out with obſerving, That the two addreſſes lying upon the table agreed in many important points. They agreed in expreſſing the loyalty of this Aſſembly; and therefore, whichſoever of them was adopted, the King was equally honoured. They agreed in praying for peace; and therefore, whichſoever of them was adopted, it will appear that this Houſe is not for ſanguinary meaſures. They agreed in expreſſing a language very far removed from deſpair, or from want of confidence in the King's Miniſters. In the addreſs, which the Committee have reported, are theſe words: "Relying upon the wiſdom and vigour of your Majeſty's counſels, we "look forward, with the moſt pleaſing hopes, to the conſequences of "the glorious victory obtained in the Weſt Indies." The ſingle point of difference is, that one of theſe addreſſes makes expreſs mention of the late change of Miniſtry. The Profeſſor ſaid, he meant to confine himſelf to this point; and, as a member of the Committee, would beg leave to ſtate the principles which led them, upon that account, to reject the addreſs prepared by Mr Porteous, and to prefer the other form of addreſs, which is ſimply a congratulation upon the late ſucceſſes.

As an Eccleſiaſtical Council, their firſt buſineſs was to deliberate upon thoſe affairs which concern the kingdom of Chriſt. At the ſame time, as a national Aſſembly, repreſenting a church, which enjoys the advantages of an eſtabliſhment, and derives various bleſſings from its connection with the ſtate, they were intimately concerned in the ſtability and proſperity of that government under which they lived; and it was natural for them to expreſs their loyalty, both in their daily prayers to the Ruler of nations, and alſo in occaſional addreſſes to the chief magiſtrate of the ſtate. He agreed with the Honourable Gentleman, that it had been uſual for that Houſe to addreſs the Throne upon ſubjects not merely eccleſiaſtical: But the principle upon which they proceeded, was this, that ſuch addreſſes had been made only on occaſion of great events; ſuch as, the encreaſe of that family which they regarded as the guardian of their rights, the proſpect of invaſion, the beginning and the progreſs of rebellion or of war, and the reſtoration of peace. Events of this kind were intereſting to all the citizens: They were communicated by authority: Their value and their effects were manifeſt. With regard to a change of Miniſtry, the caſe was totally different. The effects which it might produce were matters of doubtful contingency. Neither the meaſures which his Majeſty's ſervants adopted, nor the views upon which they proceeded, were authenticated to that Houſe. It appeared, indeed, from the Gazette, that the names of the King's ſervants were changed; but there was no evidence before them of a change in his councils. The letter of this year, was nearly the ſame in words, it was entirely the ſame in ſubſtance, as that with which they were honoured laſt year. The records of the Aſſembly do not contain one addreſs upon any of the changes of Miniſtry, which have taken place during this century.

His honourable friend reſted much of his argument upon an addreſs in 1776, where the Aſſembly ſpeak of *reſpectable perſons*; and his well known ingenuity and activity will ſatisfy the Houſe, that it was the ſtrongeſt precedent in his favour. But the Profeſſor ſaid, he to the enlargement of the powers given to the two brothers, who commanded his Majeſty's forces on the American ſtation, when they were made Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to the colonies: And many gentlemen will recollect, that this enlargement of commiſſion was communicated to this houſe. He remembered diſtinctly to have heard the noble Lord, who then, for the laſt time, repreſented his Majeſty, ſay from the Throne, with a trembling ſhuttering voice, which his warm affection for his country at that inſtant raiſed to a tone above his ſtrength: "The King has veſted the power of reſtoring peace in "the ſame reſpectable hands to which he had committed the thunders "of war." After this communication, it was the duty of the Houſe to take notice of the enlarged commiſſion of theſe perſons. But what reſemblance has ſuchan addreſs to that which is now propoſed? His Majeſty, in his gracious ſpeech, does not make any mention of a change in his councils. His High Commiſſioner was ſilent upon this ſubject: He aſks not our counſels: He does not conſider this as a matter in which we are concerned: Shall we then obtrude our ſentiments upon the Royal ear, and building merely upon the reports of newſpapers, thank the King for doing that which we have no authority to ſay he has done?

I call upon my brethren, ſaid he, who, in the integrity of their hearts, are willing, at this time, to go beyond the line which the nature of an Eccleſiaſtical Aſſembly, and the practice of this church mark out; I call upon them to look forward to the conſequences of that precedent which they would eſtabliſh. We have ſeen many changes of Miniſtry, and the oldeſt man amongſt us may live to ſee more. If this novel kind of addreſs is adopted, then, in every future change, thoſe who are connected with the Miniſtry, who, like the Honourable Gentleman, are deſirous to ſhew their attachment to their friends, to give an eclat to a new adminiſtration, will endeavour to procure an addreſs from this Houſe. In every Aſſembly which meets after a change of Miniſtry, we ſhall ſee intriguing, ſolicitations, cabals. Is this becoming the ſervants of Him, whoſe kingdom is not of this world? Is it becoming that attention which we owe to the great objects for which we meet here? Is it becoming our dignity? What is the riſe and fall of parties to us? Secure in the eſtabliſhment of law, in the benignity and juſtice of our gracious Sovereign, this ſupreme National Aſſembly may behold, with unconcern, the ſtruggle of the families and factions who contend for the civil government of this country.

My honourable friend, indeed, was pleaſed to ſay, that if he was left in the minority, he would publiſh his reaſons of diſſent, with the the names of thoſe who who ſhould adhere to them, and thus make known who are friends to the King, and to his Miniſters. I value not his threats. We are a poor church; but we are independent. No Miniſtry can hurt us. No Miniſtry dares to touch one ſtone of that venerable fabric which our forefathers raiſed, and which they cemented with their blood. *Nec tamen conſumebatur.* I ſpeak ſtrongly, Moderator, becauſe my heart is deeply intereſted. God forbid that I ſhould live to ſee this venerable Houſe, which my ſoul reveres, become the tool of faction, the inſtrument of forwarding the political views of any man, or any ſet of men whatſoever. My honourable friend may take any method of publiſhing his attachment to his friends, which appears to him moſt prudent. But I truſt the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland will never ſtand forth forth the partizans of any faction. We are no enemies to his Majeſty's Miniſters. The addreſs which your Committee have prepared will ſpeak for itſelf. We expreſs no diſſatisfaction: We expreſs reliance upon the ſervants of the Crown: We employ, with regard to them, the very ſame language which we have been accuſtomed to employ with regard to their predeceſſors, becauſe we do not know of any change. We pray daily for his Majeſty's counſellors: We wiſh them ſucceſs: We congratulate the King upon the advantage gained by their Admiral. When they have extricated this land from its preſent diſtreſs, and God grant that they may ſoon accompliſh that object, we will expreſs the ſentiments which every citizen will feel. But we will not ſo far forget the character of an eccleſiaſtical judicature, as to pronounce officiouſly, without evidence, and without information, concerning the civil adminiſtration of the empire.

[*To be continued.*]

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May 25.*

Admiralty-Office, May 25. 1782.

CAPTAIN COURTNEY, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Eurydice, arrived this morning with diſpatches from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. K. B. and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at the Leeward Iſlands; and alſo with a letter from Sir James Wallace, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Warrior, (whom he fell in with in his paſſage) to Mr Stephens; of which the following are copies:

SIR, *Formidable, at Sea, April 20, 1782.*

SINCE my laſt diſpatches of the 14th inſtant, ſent by Lord Cranſton, in his Majeſty's ſhip Andromache, I muſt deſire you will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the fleet under my command, in their way to reconnoitre the bays of Baſſeterre, St Chriſtopher's, and St Euſtatius, and obſerve if the enemy's fleet had attempted to ſhelter themſelves in thoſe bays, we were becalmed for three days under the iſland of Guadaloupe, in which time we were employed in repairing the ſhattered condition of the ſhips under my command.

The moment we had a breeze, I diſpatched frigates to St Chriſtopher's and St Euſtatius. In the latter road, inſtead of the vaſt croud of ſhips that uſed to be anchored, there were only two ſmall ſchooners. At St Chriſtopher's, none but armed ſhips. Being by this convinced, that the enemy's defeated fleet were gone to leeward, I diſpatched Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, (whoſe diviſion having been in the rear on the day of battle, had received much leſs damage than the van or center) to proceed, with all the ſail they could make, to the weſt end of St Domingo, in hopes that he might pick up ſome of the ſtraggling diſabled ſhips of the enemy; and am now following myſelf, with the remainder of the fleet, to join him off Cape Tiberoon.

It is with great ſatisfaction I acquaint their Lordſhips, that the enemy's battering cannon, travelling carriages, and train of artillery, are in the ſhips captured, which are not only a loſs to the enemy, but may be of the greateſt ſervice in the iſland of Jamaica.

Incloſed I ſend duplicates of my diſpatches by the Andromache, and have the honour to be, &c.

G. B. RODNEY.

Philip Stephens, Eſq;

Warrior, at Sea, April 22, 1782.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that on the 18th inſtant, at two P. M. Sir Samuel Hood made ſail from the fleet, with ten ſail of the line, a frigate, and fireſhip. On the 19th at ſix A. M. ſaw five ſail in the paſſage of Mona. At half paſt ſix A. M. the Admiral made a general ſignal for chace. At two P. M. ſome of our ſhips came up with two French line of battle ſhips, and a frigate; after ſome action both the line of battle ſhips and frigate ſtruck. We continued our chace after another frigate, which eſcaped us in the night, by which means we ſeparated. I am, &c.

J. A. WALLACE.

Philip Stephens, Eſq;

Caſerta, April 30. On Friday laſt, at half paſt eight o'clock in the morning, the Queen of Naples was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs at this palace; and both her Majeſty and the young Princeſs are as well as can be expected.

Whitehall, May 25.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Earl of Eſſex to be one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, for granting to the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Shannon, the Right Honourable Robert Spencer, Eſq; commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, and the Right Honourable Sir George Yonge, Bart. the office of Vice-Treaſurer of the kingdom of Ireland.

War-Office, May 16. 1782.

26th regiment of foot, Major-General Sir William Erſkine is appointed to be Colonel, vice Lord Adam Gordon.

80th regiment of foot, Colonel John Leland, of 1ſt Foot Guards, to be Colonel, vice Sir William Erſkine.

[*The remainder of the Promotions in our next.*]

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *May 24.*

The Elizabeth, Smith, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is put into Providence leaky, and muſt unload to repair.

The Rebecca, Sim, from Demarara to Barbadoes and London, is totally loſt on the iſland of Bequia.

The Fanny, Farquar, from Jamaica to Liverpool, on the 7th of March went on ſhore to the northward of Cape Florida, and bulged; the people were taken off the wreck by a Providence privateer; it is hoped part of the cargo will be ſaved.

Torbay, 18. This day, came in Admiral Kempenfelt, with ſeven ſail of the line, and the Monſieur frigate. Yeſterday morning, came in a French privateer of 16 guns, and boarded the Mary, belonging to Dartmouth, and ranſomed her for 100 guineas.

The Peter, of Cork, Captain Sheehan, from Cork to Jamaica, was wrecked as per letter from Cork of the 11th inſt. in the night of laſt Sunday ſe'ennight, at Beerhaven, in the late ſtorm.

The Venus, Brodie, from Cork to London, with proviſions, was wrecked at Penzance; the Captain, crew, and great part of the cargo ſaved.

The London, Richardſon, from Charleſtown to Jamaica, was taken by a Spaniſh man of war, and carried into Cape Francois.

The Liberty, Davis, a victualler, is arrived at Portſmouth from Charleſtown, ſailed from thence the 6th ult. in company with about fifty victuallers and tranſports, which ſeparated in a gale of wind the 26th, in lat. 40. long. 50 weſt.

The ——, Adamſon, a collier, from Whitehaven, is arrived at Dublin, after being taken the 15th inſt. by a privateer off Lambay, and ranſomed for 100 l.

The Union, Godfrey, a tranſport with troops, bound to Portſmouth and America, is on ſhore near Chicheſter, but it is hoped will be got off.

The Hornet, Kimber, from Briſtol to the Weſt Indies, is put back into Kingroad, having ſprung a leak.

The Lowther and Senhouſe, Hinde, from Liverpool to Cork, taken the 10th inſtant by the Vanqueur privateer, and ſent for France, went on ſhore about eight miles north of Truro, on Saturday laſt, and it is feared ſhip and cargo will be loſt.

The following ſhips ſailed from Port Santo between the 24th and 28th ult. where they had been about three weeks, viz. five French ſhips of the line, two of them 110 guns each; twelve Spaniſh, moſt of them 90, none leſs than 70 guns, three frigates, and two cutters. They had taken, on the 2d ult. the Sally, ——; Glaſgow, M'Gregor; Peggy, Eaſton; and Fanny, Campbell, of Glaſgow, a merchant ſhip of 20 guns, loaded, and bound to the Weſt Indies; alſo a brigantine from Briſtol, names unknown; they had taken nothing after the 2d ult.——N. B. The Captain of a Portugueſe veſſel from the weſtern iſlands, arrived at Madeira, ſays, there was a fleet of ſeventeen or eighteen men of war cruizing there about the middle of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, May 25.*

ORDERED a new writ for Cambridge, in the room of Lord Robert Manners.

Mr *Secretary Fox* reported his Majeſty's anſwer to their addreſs of yeſterday, for erecting monuments to Lord Robert Manners, and the Captains Bane and Blair; and that directions ſhould be given accordingly.

Received and read a petition from the India Company, to which his Majeſty's recommendation was ſignified by Lord John Cavendiſh. Referred to the Committee on India affairs.

Deferred till Monday the conſideration of Ways and Means and Supply.

Mr *Secretary Fox* moved, that a new writ be iſſued for the city of Oxford, in the room of Lord Robert Spencer, appointed one of the Vice Treaſurers of Ireland.

Mr *Rolle* gave notice, that on Tueſday he ſhould make a motion relative to the recal of Sir George Rodney, and the reaſons that induced Miniſters at this time to recal an officer whoſe conduct had done ſo much honour to his country. He had the other day, at the ſollicitation of an honourable Member, withdrawn a motion ſimilar to this he intended to make; but, on reflexion, ſaw his error in ſo doing, and was therefore reſolved to bring it before the Houſe, that the public might be ſatisfyed in reſpect to a meaſure which at preſent ſeemed unaccountable.

The bill for the duty on rock ſalt was then read a ſecond time, and paſſed, after a few obſervations by Lord Mahon, Mr Montagu, and Sir Grey Cooper.

The order of the day being next read for going into the amendment made by the Lords to the Contractors Bill, which ſet forth, that no member ſelling the growth or produce of his eſtate, or the manufacture made thereon, ſhould be conſidered a contractor,

Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* ſaid, this amendment abſolutely deſtroyed the good effects intended by the bill; as any man who ſhould contract with Government, to evade the penalties of the act, need only purchaſe as much ground as will be ſufficient for manufacturing whatever he has agreed to ſupply, and thus be no longer deemed a contractor, the ground in which the manufacture is carried on being his own. He truſted every gentleman who was a friend to the bill would be unanimous in rejecting the amendment.

Lord *Nugent* ſupported the amendment on this principle, that if we conſidered thoſe as contractors, who ſold Government the produce of their eſtates, or the manufactures made on them; ſuch gentlemen would, in that caſe ſell them to other perſons, from whom Government would be obliged to purchaſe at a higher rate.

Alderman Newnham condemned the amendment, as rendering the whole bill nugatory.—He perceived no ſolid reaſon for not excluding Contractors—as real landed gentlemen, as merchants. But as the amendment now ſtood, there was no deſcription of men who might not evade the bill. A contractor, for inſtance, ſupplying the navy with biſcuit, by purchaſing as much ground as he can have an oven built on, would from that moment prevent the act from operating againſt him. In like manner alſo, a contractor for clothes, ſhoes, or hats, for the army, might evade it, by buying the houſe in which they are made, as they will then be manufactured on his own eſtate. In ſhort, he ſaid there was not a contractor for a ſingle article who might not baffle the good intentions of this bill. He was therefore for totally rejecting the amendment, and throwing it over the bar of the houſe.

Lord *Surrey* ſaid, he did not view the amendment in the ſame light with the laſt honourable gentleman; but he thought it might be ſo modified as to meet the ſenſe of all parties, and at the ſame time not prove detrimental to the bill. He moved therefore, that inſtead of "manufacture on their own eſtate," the words, "manufactures of mines or minerals on their own eſtates," be inſerted.

Sir *George Yonge* reprobated the amendment made by the Lords; and entreated the laſt noble ſpeaker not to perſevere in it, as he was convinced it would entirely defeat the bill.

Lord *Surrey* replied, that as no man was a more ſincere friend to the bill than himſelf, he ſhould be very ſorry to leſſen the benefit which was likely to accrue from it, and would therefore moſt readily withdraw his motion. Should the amendment of the Lords, however, not be agreed to, he thought the Houſe ſhould nominate ſome of their members to hold a conference with them, in order to aſſign the reaſons why the Houſe could not agree to it.

The *Speaker* then put the queſtion, that the amendment ſtand part of the bill, which was rejected.

6 *d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s.* 6

Lord *Mahon* brought up his bill for preventing bribery and expence at elections. On this occasion

Mr Baker, Mr Rosewarne, and Lord Mahon said a few words; after which it was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee, Mr Secretary Fox in the chair, on the American Truce Bill, which was read and reported.

From the London Papers, May 25.

Paris, May 14. The Count de Guichin is arrived at Cadiz, with 9 ships of the line, and has been joined there by 24 of the Spanish fleet, which is preparing to put to sea immediately. They have orders to sail directly for Brest, to drive from before that port Admiral Kempenfelt, and then traverse the north, to oblige Howe and Barrington to return to their harbours, who at present block up the Texel. Having done this, they are to be joined by 30 Dutch ships of war, with which united fleet, consisting of 65 vessels, they are to form three squadrons, one composed of a third French, the second a third Spanish, and the third of one third Dutch. These will sweep from North to South, all the coasts of Norway, Germany, Holland, France, Spain, and Portugal.—*Well done!* Utrecht Gazette! *but let them take care that they are not* Rodneyed.

Florence, May 6. The Chevalier Mann, Minister-Plenipotentiary here from the Court of Great-Britain, has received a letter from General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, dated the 18th of April, advising, that, in course of one week, 45 vessels had entered that Bay, laden with provisions; that the approaches of the besiegers were still at a very great distance from the fortifications of the place; and that the fire from the camp at St Roche was much slackened.

LONDON.

The Artois of 40 guns, Captain M'Bride, in looking into Brest water, by order of Admiral Kempenfelt, had her retreat cut off by a French 74 gun ship, and wus obliged to strike to so great a superiority.

It is a very fortunate circumstance, that two fleets from London, and one from Ireland, will arrive at Jamaica in a very short time after the action; the seamen on board the different ships will enable Admiral Rodney to replace the brave tars that fell in the engagement, as well as to man the ships which he has captured.

It is said his Majesty has ordered patents to be made out with all expedition, for creating Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney a peer of this realm, and Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood a peer of Ireland; and also for creating Admiral Drake and Commodore Affleck English Baronets.

As a proof of the different aspect our affairs in the West-Indies wear now in the city to what they did ten days ago, it need only be mentioned, that the common premium of insurance from Jamaica was last week 30 guineas per cent. to return 10 l. per cent. if the ship sailed with convoy and arrived; whereas at present the insurers readily write the same risque at 15 guineas only, warranted with convoy.

When Lord Howe arrived in the Downs, in his way to the North Seas, an old veteran appointed to that command felt himself hurt, in being, as he thought, superseded in his command. He sent, therefore, to the Admiralty, desiring leave to strike his flag, which was refused; but the refusal was, at the same time, accompanied with a polite letter of information, that it was a matter of necessity to send Lord Howe into those Seas, as the squadron appointed to be under his command was not yet ready; therefore recommended for the present, that he should go in a subordinate capacity, as their Lordships should be sorry to be deprived of his services.

It is confidently said, that Lord Howe has requested the Lords of the Admiralty to send him, without loss of time, two or three fire ships, with some light vessels of the line; in consequence of which the Rippon, of 60 guns, sailed last Wednesday from the Downs, and the others are immediately to follow. Should this report be true, it looks as if his Lordship was in hopes of destroying some part of the Dutch fleet before he quitted his command to Sir John Lockhart Ross.

The letters delivered this day from Carolina, were brought by the Ariadne, Curtis, from Charlestown, which is arrived at Portsmouth. She sailed the 16th of April with the fleet, and is said to be the only loaded ship.

The Carolina papers bring an account of a sequestration which is to take place with regard to all persons who have adhered to the British government. They are divided into two classes, of which one is to be banished, and a total confiscation of their property to take place; for the families of the second class, a provision is to be made.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Warrior, dated the 20th of April 1782.

" My Dear Friend,

" I am happy to have the following good tidings to communicate. Britain is at last in her career of triumph. The detached part of the fleet sent in search of the flying enemy, under the command of Sir Samuel Hood, overtook seven sail in the Mona passage near St Domingo.

" Notwithstanding the lateness of the evening, Sir Samuel Hood had the good fortune to take one ship of the line of 80 guns, one of 74 guns, and two of 44 guns, besides two others that were sunk; the other is said to have escaped through the darkness of the night. The French Admiral is said also to be taken on board the 80 gun ship. The names of the vessels taken you will probably hear by the time this comes to hand. I took this opportunity of acquainting you with this sketch of the business, to let you see my ardour in sending any thing that relates to the success of Britain. It is only success and good fortune that can possibly save us. We are now dependent on the arm of Providence to protect us from the common casualties of war, which must, otherwise, overwhelm us with destruction.—There is a period of political contingency, which passed, it does not become a prudent man to be presumptuous, nor a brave man to despair. Nothing could be more fortunate than these late successes. Our Islands were the last remains of British dominion on the other side of the Atlantic. These we saw tottering on the beam of foreign dominion. Had the scale preponderated in favour of our enemies, our weight of empire would have been light indeed. You must know the advantage accruing to Britain from her West India colonies. Although she furnishes luxuries, these luxuries are the source of a very efficacious revenue, which is a great sinew in our present war. It is a species of luxury, that, taken moderately, inspirits the people, and innerves the state. You falsely condemn the importation of rum and sugar. The cultivation of those articles, my good friend, employs those people who can only take off certain British manufactures that are worn only in that part of the world. The manufactures of Manchester, and a great part of Scotland, entirely depend upon West India consumption. Our light manufactures are not vended in the East, by reason they are there the manufactures of the people. We, therefore, should consider the preservation of our West India possessions, as the most valuable jewel in the British diadem. No one who considers the immense revenue attendant the luxuries returned from that country, but will see how much it tends to invigorate the state, as the exportation of our linen and cotton manufactures tend to strengthen internal industry. How much then, are we to congratulate ourselves on these important successes. We are only to pray them continuance, and be grateful. Britain is not to despair, while she has a Rodney and a Hood to lead her navy. I am your friend,

" CHARLES L——."

This afternoon, the Lord Provost and Magistrates issued a proclamation, which was sent through the town by tuck of drum, requiring the inhabitants to illuminate their windows, to begin at pipe o'clock, on account of the additional success obtained in the West Indies, contained in this night's Gazette. The Lord Provost and Magistrates have also ordered the music bells to ring from six to eight o'clock, when they are to be succeeded by the great bells, which will continue ringing till nine.

This being the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II. at noon a round of the great guns was fired, and the same was observed as a holy-day at the Banks, and other public offices.

We have received, from a great number of different places, accounts of rejoicings on Sir George Brydges Rodney's glorious victory in the West Indies. It is impossible for us to find room for all these several relations; suffice it to say, that the joy throughout Scotland has been expressive, as we flatter ourselves Sir George's victory will be beneficial to these kingdoms.

This afternoon, was brought into Leith, the Friendship, Livie, a smuggling cutter, loaded with spirits, tea, and tobacco, from North Farro, a prize to Captain Kidd, of the Revenue cutter.

Miss CAPON, from the Opera House, and Mr ALDRIDGE, Principal Dancer and Ballet-master of the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden, are both engaged to perform a few nights in this City, and will soon make their appearance, after some Comedy that will be advertised in due time.

Tuesday next, the 4th of June, being his MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY, there will be an ASSEMBLY, beginning at Seven o'clock in the evening.

Tickets to be had at Mr Richardson's shop in the Exchange, and at Mr Spankie's shop opposite to the Tron Church.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 21.

" Saturday night, about nine o'clock, the Dartmouth packet arrived in this port from Holyhead. On Friday evening, five leagues from Holyhead, they saw the Nemesis frigate in pursuit of the privateer that has so long infested this coast; but though the frigate had fired eleven guns at her before they lost sight, they did not see her strike. We have the pleasure, however, to assure our readers, that the Nemesis took her after a long chase, and brought her into the bay on Sunday. She is a schooner, with a ring-ting sail, and but about sixty tons burthen.

" The lugger privateer, brought into our bay on Sunday last by the Nemesis frigate, we are informed was commanded by the noted Dowling, who has a long time committed depredations on the coasts of these kingdoms, and is the same person who about two years ago made his escape from the Boston frigate by running his vessel ashore in Killeny bay, and afterwards got off, together with his crew, through the country.—It is asserted that he had a consort in company, carrying 22 guns, commanded by a person whose family lives at Skerries, and who is said to have landed there on Thursday, where he left his wife a large sum of money, and picked up some able hands.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

THE General Assembly had before them this day a reference from from the Synod of Galloway, upon a libel at the instance of several ministers, elders, and heads of families, in the parish of Carsphairn, against Mr Robert Affleck, presentee to the said parish.

The settlement of Carsphairn had been litigated before last General Assembly, upon the simple ground of the concurrence; no objection having then been alledged against the doctrine, literature, or moral character of the presentee; accordingly by that Court, the concurrence was sustained, and the Presbytery ordered to proceed towards his settlement, according to the rules of the Church.

As by these rules a libel is a competent first of procedure in the steps preparatory to ordination, the presentee was served with a libel and list of witnesses in form, charging him with various crimes, 1st, Fornication, aggravated by seduction, in the year 1773: 2d, Antenuptial fornication: 3d, Forgery: 4th, Simony, a friend of his having bargained for the presentation at the price of 100 l. Sterling: and, 5th, Accepting the presentation, without knowing that his settlement would be acceptable to the parishioners.

The question referred to the Assembly, was simply the relevancy of the libel to infer deprivation of his licence, or other ecclesiastical censure.

Mr BOSWELL, counsel for the pursuers, rested, in the first instance, upon the *ex facie* relevancy of the crimes libelled, and declined entering into the detail of the cause till he should hear the defender's objections.

Mr CORBETT, counsel for Mr Affleck, in a very long and able speech, controverted the relevancy of the several articles of the libel.—Upon the first article, he pleaded the prescription of five years, beyond which the law of the Church do not permit enquiry into scandal.—On the second, he pleaded the death of one of the parties, the wife of the presentee, whereby Mr Affleck, how innocent soever, is barred his exculpation; and there having been no *corpus delicti*, he is not amenable.—On the third, the forgery, he contended, that as the cause was referred to the Assembly, it stood now on the very same ground, as when before the inferior courts, at which time the deed alledged to have been forged was under a process of reduction before the Court of Session; and that it is therefore incompetent for the ecclesiastical Court to institute an inquisition in a civil crime, while the cause is in dependence for civil penalties in the proper Court.—On the 4th article, the Simony, he alledged, that the libel was irrelevant, in respect of its generality, there being no specification of time, place, or circumstance.—On the 5th he made no remarks, being obviously unconnected with any thing which can be the foundation of a libel.

Mr BOSWELL replied on the part of the prosecutors, expressing his disapprobation of the defender, in attempting to avail himself of the ungracious plea of prescription. In a question of character, said he, an innocent man would scorn to stave off enquiry by such a pitiful shift; but in the present case, even this plea cannot avail him; for there is a saving clause in the law of prescription, as laid down in the form of process, which is, " Unless the crime is of a heinous nature, or the scandal again becomes flagrant." Both these conditions confirm this libel in its relevancy. The crime of seducing a virtuous woman under promises of marriage, and then deserting her, is one of the most atrocious of which man can be guilty. The poor woman, under a broken character, and a wounded heart, became delirious, and died in that state, calling upon the name of her betrayer. Methinks she comes to him in the silent hour, like the ghost of Margaret in the well-known poem, to reproach him with his plighted faith, and his broken vows. I am almost superstitious at this moment. Methinks I see the injured ghost hovering about the pillars of this Gothic dome, and wondering if the destroyer of her peace shall be permitted to take a place among the fathers and brethren of this pure church. The other condition in the saving clause, is here likewise fulfilled; for the scandal hath again become flagrant, not by accident, but by his own bad behaviour; as in the following articles of the libel, which, if proven, evince the uniformity of a character completely depraved, and establish the relevancy of the libel. He then went through the other articles of the libel, proving their relevancy, except the last, which was given up on all sides.

Parties having been removed,

Mr JOHN ERSKINE, Advocate, opened the deliberation, and confessed, that however unwilling he would be in any case to protect guilt from due censure, yet, as the protection of innocence from suffering appeared to him an obligation at least equally sacred. He was obliged to say, that the objections to the relevancy, and particularly the prescription in the first article, made a deep impression on his mind. He said, he did not mean to dictate to the Court from his own opinion, but wished to hear his elder brethren of the law upon those points which to him appeared doubtful.

Mr FERGUSON *of Craigdarroch*, in a short speech, went through the cause. He held that the defender was barred his plea of prescription in the present case, through the full operation of the saving clause. He maintained the independent jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court to try every crime to the effect of Ecclesiastical censure. He maintained the relevancy of the first four articles of the libel, and moved, That the Assembly find the 1, 2, 3, and 4th articles of the libel relevant, and remit the same to the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright to proceed to take proof accordingly. Without any debate, the Assembly unanimously found the 1, 2, 3, and 4th articles of the libel relevant, as in the motion, and the 5th article not relevant.

By the event of this cause, it appears, that however the church courts may divide upon motions of settling ministers, yet in questions which regard the purity of the order on the one hand, and the protection of character on the other, party disappears—Indeed, in all questions of this kind before my assembly, we never saw the operation of any principle, but strict justice. It is true, that in all questions of the character of a minister or preacher, the church gives justice without mercy. The clergy seem feasible, that their importance is solely founded on personal character, whence, although an innocent man has nothing to fear, the guilty have nothing to hope.

The Assembly then took up the cause of Arrochar, wherein Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Baronet, undoubted patron of that parish, Mr John Gillespie, preacher of the Gospel, his Presentee, and the Presbytery of Dumbarton were appellants; and the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and John Macfarlane and others, elders and heads of families in the parish of Arrochar, were respondents. In this case, the Presbytery had unanimously sustained the call to Mr Gillespie, and agreed to proceed to his trials, in order to his being minister of Arrochar, against which sentence Mr Macfarlane having appealed to the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, they referred the whole cause to the General Assembly. Parties being fully heard, the Assembly, after reasoning on the cause, came to the following state of a vote, *Affirm* the sentence of the Presbytery of Dumbarton? or, *reverse* the same? and the roll being called, and votes marked, it carried by a great majority *affirm*. The Assembly according appointed the Presbytery to proceed to the settlement of Mr Gillespie, with all convenient speed, according to the rules of the Church.

This day, the General Assembly had under their consideration the settlement of the parish of Penwick, by a petition and reference from the Presbytery of Penwick, praying the Assembly might appoint a Committee of their own number to ordain and settle Mr William Boyd, who has accepted a presentation to that parish, but, against whose settlement the people were so averse, that the Presbytery were afraid of disagreeable consequences should they undertake the business. Several of the members of Presbytery paid the highest encomiums upon Mr Boyd, as a gentleman of most unexceptionable character, and of great abilities. After hearing parties, and reasoning among the members, a motion was made to reject the request of the Presbytery, and to enjoin them to proceed to the settlement of the Presentee, according to the rules of the Church, on or before the 25th of June, all the members of the Presbytery to attend, and report to the Commission in August.——Another motion was made, that the further proceedings in this affair should be delayed till the Presbytery of Irvine find the present obstructions in the way to Mr Boyd's settlement in some measure removed. It was, at last, however, agreed, that the question should be put, *Enjoin*, or *delay*? and the roll being called and votes marked, there appeared for *Enjoin*, 73

Delay, 49

The first motion was of course carried.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On the Victory gained by Admiral RODNEY *over* COUNT DE GRASSE.

MUCH have we heard of *coups* of late,
Some certain, but more *fause*;
Of Britain's foes still be the fate
To feel the *coup de Grasse*.

I. D.

NERVA *in our next.*

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 6. Delight of and from Peterhead, Hutcheson, for Copenhagen, with coals.
8. Dispatch, of and from ditto, Fraser, for Dantzig, in ballast.
14. Nelly of Dundee, Sturrock, from Gottenburgh, for Liebaw, with herrings.
Canterburry, of and from Peterhead, Souter, for Dantzig, ball.
Greenhead, of Leith, Sibley, from Hamburgh, for Memel, ditto.
Betsey of Wemyss, Thomson, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.

ELSINORE, *May* 14. 1782.—Wind N. W. WALTER WOOD.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

May 10. Dunstafnage, of and for Oban, Currie, from Berwick.
12. Jean, of and from Wick, Anderson, for Druntein.

Remain in said Harbour.

17. Robert and Mary of and for Stornaway, Maclenan, from Leith.
Robert and Marjory of Stromness, Flett, from Leith.
Two Brothers of ditto, Cruickshanks, from ditto. And,
The Experiment, Cook, from a cruise.

In Kirkwall Road,

Anne, of Westray, Seller, from Leith.
William of Kirkwall, Sclcater, from ditto. And
——, of Holm, Laghton, from ditto.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 23. Peggy, Watson, from Largh, with salt.
Rose of June, Rae, from Lynn, with barley.
Christian, Sharp, from Alemouth, with oats.
Mary, Taylor, from Gottenburgh, with iron.
29. Katty, M'Kenzie, from Esdale, with slates.
Hallscastle, Trotter, from Lynn, with barley.
Betty and Beggy, Robertson, from Berwick, with grain.

At LONDON,

THE DUCHESS OF GORDON, ROBERT MACKILLIGEN Master, now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for LEITH, and will sail on the 6th of June, with or without convoy.

SEAMEN AND LANDMEN WANTED.

THE LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACNELL Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns, 6 and 12 pounders; and the LEVERET Privateer, J. DICKSON Commander, mounting 12 carriage guns, are now fitting out at LEITH, and will very soon be ready to sail on a cruize against the enemies of Great Britain.

The Lively is a most capital ship; and during her last cruize captured three rich American prizes. Her consort the Leveret is allowed to be one of the swiftest cruizers in Europe.

Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted for these vessels, and great encouragement will be given by applying to the Captains, or to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A few Officers are wanted, particularly Masters Mates, a Boatswain, Carpenter, Gunner, and Quarter-masters, &c.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

May 24. Peggy, Gray, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Iſabella, Munn, from Girvan, with hoops.
Lady Grace, M'Lean, from the Highlands, with kelp.
25. Peggy, M'Neill, from Eſdale, with ſlates.
Margaret, Livingſton, from Londonderry, in ballaſt.
25. Crawford, Moriſon, from Lairne, with limeſtone.

SAILED,

24. Glaſgow, Blair, for Barbadoes, with goods.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

And entered to immediately, or at Whitſunday next,

THAT Large and Elegant MANSION-HOUSE, Offices, Gardens, and Incloſures, which belonged to, and were poſſeſſed by the deceaſed LADY ÆMILIA HALKET, delightfully ſituated upon the weſt ſide of the village of Inverеſk, ſix Engliſh miles from Edinburgh.

The houſe is moſt ſubſtantially and genteelly built and finiſhed, and fit for the immediate reception and accommodation of a large family.—It conſiſts of a kitchen, ſervants hall, pantries, cellars, &c. on the ground or ſunk floor; a lobby, parlour, two bed-chambers, and cloſets, on the firſt floor; a handſome dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, dreſſing-room, and bed cloſets on the ſecond floor; four good bed-chambers, and bed-cloſets, upon the third floor; and large garrets and lumber-rooms on the upper floor.

There are alſo two pavilions in front of the houſe, each containing a large bed-chamber, or room, with a fire-place in the upper ſtorey, and rooms for waſhing, &c. below.

The other offices of every kind are large, and conveniently ſituated; the garden and orchard lie beautifully upon the ſlope to the ſouth-weſt of the houſe, having terras walks and fruit walls down to the river Eſk, and contain alſo a great many ſtandard fruit trees of the beſt kinds. There are alſo two well ſtocked pigeon-houſes at the foot of the garden. The other fields lie partly contiguous to the gardens, and are all completely incloſed.

The whole may be ſeen by any who pleaſe to call at the houſe, or at David Mercer at Inverеſk; and for further particulars, thoſe who intend to purchaſe or to rent the premiſes, may apply to General Stuart at Muſſelburgh, or James Stuart, Eſq; Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE HOUSE in Adams's Square, belonging to George Buchan of Kello, with Stable, Coach-houſe, &c. as poſſeſſed by Lord Auchinleck.

Iſaac Grant, writer to the ſignet, will inform as to particulars, either in regard to a ſale or ſet.

The houſe may be ſeen on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, in the forenoon.

JUDICIAL SALE,

By authority of the Court of Seſſion.

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 2d day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

That Large, Elegant, and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, being No. 12. in Prince's-ſtreet, New Town, as preſently occupied and poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander M'Kenzie writer to the ſignet, at the proven yearly rent of 72 l. 5 ſh. Sterling, after all deductions. The upſet price 1224 l. 7 s. 5 d. Sterling.

This houſe is moſt ſubſtantially built, and contains 11 fire-rooms, beſides ſeveral large dreſſing cloſets, garret rooms, and a variety of other conveniencies, fit to accommodate a large family. In the ſunk area there is a water pipe, water cloſet, cellars, &c. and behind the houſe there is a ſhade ſo divided as to anſwer various purpoſes. The dining-room and drawing room are each 30 foot long by 20, and the other rooms in proportion.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Alexander Gray writer in Edinburgh.

ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 8th of Auguſt next, at ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LONGFORMACUS, with the teinds of the ſame, and patronage of the pariſh of Longformacus; alſo, the Lands of DRONSHIEL, all lying in the pariſh of Longformacus, and ſhire of Berwick; the yearly rent whereof is about 420 l. Sterling.

There is a handſome modern manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with ſuitable office-houſes, and a conſiderable quantity of natural wood, planting, and policy, in a thriving condition, and the tenants houſes in good repair. The eſtate conſiſts of about 1800 Scots acres, very improveable, within ſix meaſured miles of Dunſe, and well ſituated for ſport of all kinds. The barony holds blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament. The Lands of Dronſhiel hold blench of a ſubject.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with a judicial rental, and a plan of the eſtate, with the articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

Thomas Dunn, grieve at Raithall, will ſhow the ground, manſion-houſe, &c.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE is to be Sold, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 11th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements, conſiſting of—

LOT I.—The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL (excluſive of the coallieries and iron-ſtone), and alſo about ſixty acres of thriving plantations, eighteen years old, and a parcel of grown wood hedge-rows. This lot is alſo to contain about ninety-three acres of the lands of Pittencrieff.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than theſe ninety-three acres, with the conſtabulary and bailie houſe, and area in the abbey of Dunfermline, ground for feuing, and wood, under a reverſion of the coal and iron-ſtone in theſe lands.

LOT III.—The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots (under the exceptions and with the privileges mentioned in former advertiſements). With this lot there will be alſo expoſed the Harbour of Brucehaven, Coal-folds, Warehouſes, &c.; and, for the convenience of the purchaſer, the Farm of Weſter Roſſyth, with the Tacks of the Lands of Windylaw, and Miniſter of Inverkeithing's Glebe, which ſeveral lands are adjacent to the coallieries.

LOT V.—The elegant and commodious MANSION-HOUSE of HERMITAGE, and offices, gardens, timber, &c. and two ſmall incloſures; as alſo ſeveral other parks of the lands of Hermitage, in ſeparate lots.

LOT VI.—A TACK of the Farm of HILTOUN, in the barony of Roſſyth and county of Fife, for twenty-ſix years after Martinmas 1781.

LOT VII.—A TACK of the Lands of BANTASKINE, in Stirlingſhire, of which there are ten years to run after Martinmas 1781.

A more accurate deſcription of theſe ſubjects will be found in former advertiſements, particularly in this paper of the 14th of July laſt, in the Mercury of the ſame date, and in the Advertiſer of the 6th July laſt. The upſet prices ſhall be inſerted in ſubſequent advertiſements. Such, however, as wiſh in the mean time to be informed of particulars, will pleaſe apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet, in whoſe hands, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of ſeſſion, the articles of ſale, title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtates, will be ſeen.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

HOUSES TO BE LET OR SOLD,

And entered to immediately:

THREE genteel LODINGS in Campbell's Land, Canongate, oppoſite to Lady Milton's Lodging, all well lighted; with or without Coach-houſes and Stables.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn, or Allan Clarke, writers to the ſignet.

SALE OF A DEBT.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday 5th June next, between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

A DEBT due by the Repreſentatives of the deceaſed Alex. Orr writer to the ſignet, and Archibald Shiels reſidenter in Edinburgh, whereof the balance due is 497 l. 13 s. 2 d. with intereſt from Martinmas 1779. To be expoſed at the upſet price of 300 l.

The grounds of debt, and articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of John Taylor writer to the ſignet.

JUDICIAL SALE,

Upſet Price reduced to Three Thouſand Pounds.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 28th June 1782, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of WATERSIDE, LANDS of PENFILLAN, and MILL of CAPENOCH, called KEIRMILL, which belonged to the deceaſed Alexander Orr writer to the ſignet, all lying within the pariſh of Keir, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

By the proof of the rental led before the Court of Seſſion, the rent of the whole lands and mill is aſcertained to be — L. 207 4 4
Feu-duties, ſtipend, ſchool-ſalary, &c. — 8 1 5

Free rent, L. 199 2 11

Part of the lands have ſince fallen a little in their rents, upon ſets from year to year; but it is expected they will again riſe upon permanent leaſes.—Upſet price of the whole only 3000 l.

The teinds of the whole lands are valued, and almoſt entirely allocated to the miniſters. Theſe Lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Scar, and command a fine proſpect of that water, and of the river Nith, for ſeveral miles. They lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten miles of Sanquhar, and two miles of the village of Thornhill, and may be improved, at a ſmall expence, as they are within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kill. There is a genteel modern manſion-houſe upon the lands, with good offices, garden, orchard, &c. There is alſo a good deal of growing timber.

The Mill of Capenoch was built within theſe few years, and has an extenſive thirle; and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but alſo wheat and barley.

The purchaſer will have right to the ſuperiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterſide, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

The articles of roup, rental, &c. are to be ſeen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick one of the depute-clerks of Seſſion, or John Tait junior writer to the ſignet, St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup and rental are alſo lodged with John Aitken jun. writer in Dumfries.—Perſons who deſire further information, may apply to Mr Tait or Mr Aitken.

JUDICIAL SALE,

OF THE

YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, on the 15th July next, at four o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands and Eſtate of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, which is propoſed to be expoſed in 16 Lots, viz.

Lot.	ACRES. A.	R.	F.	Free Rent. Sterling.	Upſet Price. Sterling.
I.	227	0	0	L. 26 7 11 3/4	633 11 2
II.	335	0	4	51 11 7 7/12	1237 19 2
III.	385	1	38	67 10 3 7/12	1620 7 2
IV.	548	1	18	77 16 7 1/2	1867 18 10
V.	549	0	13	30 19 4 1/2	743 4 4
VI.	271	0	11	16 10 10 5/12	397 0 10
VII.	352	1	12	32 14 4 10/12	785 5 8
VIII.	477	19	0	66 8 7 5/12	1594 7 6
IX.	568	2	12	96 9 5 1/12	2319 6 6
X.	537	2	11	84 11 9 1/2	2030 2 10
XI.	563	0	36	97 17 2 8/12	2396 13 4
XII.	455	3	25	80 12 6 1/2	1935 1 0
XIII.	642	3	10	69 12 8 1/12	1672 5 2
XIV.	1039	1	29	69 16 10 11/12	1676 5 10
XV.	637	2	0	51 12 6	1239 0 0
XVI.	612	1	38	34 3 0 4/12	819 12 8
Totals,				956 16 10	22,963 0 8

The upſet prices of the Lots are at 24 years purchaſe of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and without any addition to the rents on account of the graſſums paid by the tenants. Moſt of the leaſes are now expired, and the longeſt of the remaining leaſes expire at Whitſunday 1789. The Lots are diſtinctly divided and marched, and every Lot well accommodated with moſs, &c. Plans of the different Lots, with the particulars of the rental of each lot, and copies of the propoſed articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of Arthur Dingwall-Fordyce advocate in Aberdeen.

II. The Lands and Eſtate of FETTERESSO and DUNNOTAR, lying in the county of Kincardine, in five Lots.

FETTERESSO.

Lot.	ACRES. A.	R.	F.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upſet Price Sterling.
I.	765	1	5	L. 87 8 2	L. 2157 8 7 4/12
II.	1579	3	11	163 11 7 9/12	4089 10 11 9/12
III.	1987	1	36	75 11 10 4/12	1889 16 6 4/12
DUNNOTTAR.					
IV.	1862	1	18	113 10 0 1/12	2837 11 4 8/12
V.	1894	2	33	356 7 2 1/2	8908 15 4 2/12
Totals,	796	8	10 10/12	19883 2 10 2/12	

The upſet prices of theſe lots are at 25 years purchaſe of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and deducing from the upſet price of the firſt lot 27 l. 15 s. 6 d. 8-12th, being the ſum for which James Wood's wadſet in that lot is redeemable; and no addition is made to the rental, or value, on account of the graſſums paid by the tenants.

III. The Lands and Eſtate of LEUCHARS, lying in the county of Fife, in three Lots.

Lot.	ACRES. A.	R.	F.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upſet Price Sterling.
I.	470	0	0	L. 76 13 0 8/12	L. 1762 19 11 6/12
II.	500	0	0	123 10 0 1/2	2840 11 5 7/12
III.	3724	0	0	537 16 4 8/12	12369 16 11 4/12
Totals,	737	19	5 1/2	16973 8 4 1/12	

The upſet prices of the lots of this Eſtate are ſtated at 23 years purchaſe of the free rent, without any additon on account of the graſſums, rating the victual, the wheat at 13 s. 4 d. the bear and oats at 8 s. 4 d. and the meal at 10 s. 6 d.

Printed copies of the particulars of the rental, and of the different lots of all theſe three eſtates, with copies of the propoſed articles of ſale thereof, may be had from Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet; and plans of the different eſtates, diſtinguiſhing the lots, may be ſeen in his hands, or in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Seſſion, clerk to the ſale.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

SIX SHARES of CAPITAL STOCK in the Bank of Scotland.

For particulars, apply to Archibald Gibſon writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

Subjects to be ſet up in lots at lower upſet Sums.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 20th June next, betwixt the hours of two and four in the afternoon,

The remaining SUBJECTS belonging to JAMES TURNBULL merchant in Eyemouth, being the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, and county of Berwick, in the following lots, *to wit*.

LOT I. The Tenement of Houſes and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents, acquired from Sir James Hume, in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 180 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The large Houſe poſſeſſed by James Turnbull and others, and the reſt of the Houſes in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debtor, in one lot, at the upſet ſum of 300 l. Sterling.

The ſubjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly deſcribed and ſtated in the act and articles of roup, which may be ſeen by applying to Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion, or Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet; and perſons intending to purchaſe may alſo apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By authority of the Court of Seſſion,

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 9th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

I. The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dunfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 5-12ths.
Exclaſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The proven value of the free ſtock of theſe lands, excluſive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchaſe;—of the quarry, eight years purchaſe; and of the free teind, five years purchaſe;—extending the total value and upſet price of theſe lands of Southfodd and pertinents to 6398 l. 3 s. 11 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor. The valued rent of theſe lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upſet price of the ſuperiority 70 l. Sterling.

N. B. *This Superiority, along with the lands of Southfodd, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife.*

III. The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Ettrick and ſheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands, ſtock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2100 l. Sterling, at which they are to be expoſed.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE conſiſting of fifteen acres, and ſix falls of ground in the fields of Inverеſk, commonly called the Weſter Fore-Brae, with the teind-ſheaves and pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Inverеſk, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, ſtock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchaſe, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

V. THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the city of Edinburgh, being the top-ſtorey of the large ſtone tenement upon the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, and fronting the ſame, entering by the ſcale ſtairs in the head of Craig's Cloſe, with the whole garrets, cellars, and others thereto belonging, holding burgage, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Thomſon grocer. The proven yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling, valued at 270 l. Sterling, at which price the ſame is to be ſet up.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon the 25th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN and others, lying within the pariſhes of [illegible] Fordun, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to [illegible] Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this eſtate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 451 l. 12 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craigniltoun, Goſſeſſie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962 l. Scots, which may be eaſily ſplit into above four votes or freeholds.

Moſt of the farms on the eſtate are let in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them incloſed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-ſtone quarry in the heart of the eſtate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly ſupplied with lime for manure; unwrought limeſtone alſo appears in ſeveral other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many ſtreams running through them, and have abundance of ſtring from the inexhauſtible moſſes upon the eſtate. The hill farms have moſt extenſive paſture for black cattle and ſheep, and thoſe below are cloſe rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful ſoil, and well drained by ditches lately caſt for that purpoſe. If a purchaſer inclines, he may immediately incloſe and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at preſent unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any ſervitude or right of paſturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleaſantly ſituated in the middle of the eſtate, about two miles ſouth of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not reſided on the eſtate for many years paſt; the houſe, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in conſtant repair, ſo that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's reſidence. The garden conſiſts of about two acres of ground, incloſed with a good wall, and is well ſtored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the houſe, of fir, aſh, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor ſhould chuſe to reſide at the houſe of Fettercairn, which, for the uſe of keeping conſtant fires in it, is at preſent poſſeſſed by the gardener, he has open for his natural poſſeſſion the garden and about eight acres, ſet to the gardener only from year to year; and he may alſo have 22 acres of excellent incloſed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the houſe, upon giving a years warning to the preſent tenants.

The houſe of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Montroſe and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progreſs of the title-deeds, and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Profeſſor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will ſhow the grounds.

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